

# Wilson Denounces Hyphen in Politics

## RUSSIANS GAIN TWENTY MILES IN BUKOWINA

Reach River Pruth—  
Extend Drive to  
Northern Front.

## AUSTRIANS QUIT LEMBERG, RUMOR

Right Wing Is Threatened  
by Slav Advance  
Toward Kovel.

London, June 14.—The Russians, continuing their advance along the whole southeastern front, from the Pripiet marshes to the Rumanian frontier, have extended their great offensive to the northern front, against General von Hindenburg's army. Attack after attack was launched to-day against the German positions about seventy-five miles north of Pinsk, and, although they broke down under the furious fire of the German guns, it is evident that they succeeded in placing the Kaiser's forces in a position that will preclude any further offensive movements on their part for some time to come.

The movement intended to divert the Russians from the fighting in the south has only resulted in further exposing the bear's claws. The initial attempt of the Germans to clip them won only ugly scratches.

25 Miles from Kovel.

The present objectives of the Russians on the southern front are Kovel, Lemberg and Czernowitz. To-night the Russian armies are just twenty-five miles from Kovel and forty-eight miles from Lemberg. They have completely enveloped Czernowitz, cut off its railway communications from the north and pressed twenty miles beyond it toward the heart of the Galician plains, touching the river Pruth at several points. The fortress-capital of Bukovina can hold out in its present isolated condition only a few hours.

Nothing but a complete reversal of conditions along the Galician front can save Lemberg. One report says that the city has already been evacuated by the Austrians.

Push on Along Styr.

Along the Styr the troops of General Brusiloff have followed up victories won in the last few days, and are steadily advancing to the northwest, toward Vladimir Volynski. Less than fifty miles north of Lemberg they are driving the Austrians back at Sokul. Northwest of Czernowitz the village of Solatyn has fallen before their onrush. Northwest of Lutsk the right flank of the Russian forces has swung out nearer Kovel, enveloping Tortschen and threatening at any moment to cut off the Austrian right wing.

The seriousness for the Austrians of the drive on Kovel lies in its double menace against the lines of the Germans toward Riga and those of the Austrians to the south. Kovel is, next to Lemberg, the most important railroad center behind the eastern Austro-Russian line. That line cannot give way further in the territory west of Lutsk without affording the Russian forces an opportunity to gain their objective by both a frontal attack from Rafalovka and a flanking from the south.

Importance of Kovel.

From the point where the Rovno-Kovel railroad crosses the river Stok, it is twenty-five miles to Kovel. The weakness of the Austrian lines at this point seems to insure the advance of the Russians to the northwest. The capture of Kovel will give the Russians complete control of the railway system serving the entire right wing of the Austro-German front.

The simultaneous advance of the Russian forces westward in Volynia and northward from the Bukowina-Bessarabian front is squeezing the Teuton armies in the south between two flanks, and thus forcing their hasty retreat toward the Carpathians.

It is regarded here as extremely significant that on no sectors on these southern fronts have the Austrians yet received appreciable reinforcements. This is taken to mean but one thing: the much needed help which the Austrians received from the Germans when they were confronted earlier in the war with a similar situation is not forthcoming now. The Kaiser has his hands full.

Six Thousand Prisoners Taken.

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## BRITISH READY TO AID JOFFRE, LAW ASSERTS

Paris, June 14.—Andrew Bonar Law, British Secretary of State for the Colonies and a delegate to the economic conference here, said to-day that the British military forces had been ready since the opening of the Verdun campaign to take any action desired by the commanders of the French army and that a complete accord existed between the British army and the supreme commander of the French forces.

## OFFER WAR POST TO LLOYD GEORGE

Expect Minister to Take  
Kitchener's Place—Would  
Retain Present Tasks.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, June 14.—David Lloyd George is to succeed Earl Kitchener as Secretary of State for War, according to well authenticated reports current here to-day. It is understood, however, that in accepting the War Secretaryship Mr. Lloyd George will not entirely sever his relations with the Ministry of Munitions.

Various successors have been suggested for Lord Kitchener, including Lord Milner and Colonel Winston Churchill. The latter, returned from the front, is again enjoying Premier Asquith's favor, while his quarrel with Lord Fisher over responsibility for the Gallipoli disaster has been patched up and they are again fast friends.

Both Lord Milner and Mr. Churchill, as far as the Cabinet is concerned, might be entrusted with the direction of the War Office. Since the creation of the War Council and the turning over of responsibility for the operations in the field to General Robertson, chief of staff, Lord Kitchener's duties had become almost entirely civil and administrative.

But, unfortunately for Mr. Asquith, the British public demands as the successor to Lord Kitchener a man of equal calibre. The people will not be satisfied with the appointment of a mere civilian or politician to the post they have been accustomed to associate with the greatness of "K. of K."

Hence Premier Asquith, as he did in the munition crisis and in the recent situation in Ireland, has had to turn to Mr. Lloyd George. He has been reluctant to do this for several reasons. In recent months the relations between the two men have been somewhat strained. The Minister of Munitions has frequently criticised Britain's share in the conduct of the war, and of his own knowledge or not, of an energetic intrigue conducted by its object his elevation to the Premiership.

At the time of the recent conscription crisis it was frequently rumored that Mr. Lloyd George, owing to his differences with Premier Asquith, was on the point of resigning from the Cabinet. With Sir Edward Carson, it was declared, he would head a party of opposition. Then Mr. Asquith capitulated to conscription, and the break, if any threatened, was averted.

An official statement announcing Mr. Lloyd George's appointment is expected by the end of the week.

## FORMER MRS. CLEVELAND OPERATED ON; BETTER

Wife of Professor Preston Expected to Recover Rapidly.

An operation was performed on the former Mrs. Grover Cleveland, now Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., of Princeton, at the Roosevelt Hospital last night by Dr. J. Howard C. Taylor, of 32 West Fifth Street, a specialist. At an early hour this morning Mrs. Preston was resting very easily. The operation was not serious. Rapid recovery is expected.

Professor Preston was at the bedside of his wife the greater part of the evening. Together they came from Princeton to New York Tuesday night. Mrs. Preston went directly to the hospital.

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## COLONEL ILL, CALLS ATTACK NOT SERIOUS

Breaks Muscle Around  
Ribs Hurt by Fall  
from Horse.

## X-RAY PICTURES READY TO-DAY

Moose Heads Find T. R. in  
Fighting Trim—He Is  
Silent on Politics.

Except that he modulated his voice and was deliberate in making gestures, Colonel Roosevelt appeared in his usual fighting trim when seen last night at the Hotel Langdon. He discounted the alarming reports about the illness which seized him on his way to the pier yesterday to meet Kermit, his son, and the latter's wife, who returned from Panama.

The Colonel characterized his indisposition as "possibly a slight breaking of the muscles" around the two ribs which were broken in a fall from a horse at Sagamore Hill in May, 1915. He underwent an X-ray examination at the hands of Dr. E. W. Caldwell yesterday afternoon. Dr. Caldwell said last night that there didn't appear to be any possible chance of serious discomfort to his patient. He explained that the X-ray photographs would not be dry until to-day, and it would be impossible for him to make a thorough diagnosis until then.

Mr. Roosevelt was seized with a severe "stitch" in his left side following a hard coughing spell while on his way from the Hotel Langdon to Pier 9 in his automobile. Mrs. Roosevelt and his secretary, John W. McGrath, were with him. The Colonel suddenly pressed his hand to his side, as if in pain. Mrs. Roosevelt, alarmed, asked what was the matter.

Family Doctor Called.

"It's my broken ribs, I guess—a little pain in my side," replied the Colonel.

Secretary McGrath telephoned the family physician from the pier and arranged to have him see the Colonel when he returned to his hotel. Mr. Roosevelt stopped on the way uptown and had his throat treated.

Last night the Colonel laughed at the suggestion that he had experienced a heart attack. He explained that he contracted a severe cold while returning from the West Indies last March and had been afflicted with periodical coughing spells since then, one of which occurred yesterday.

"My present position is up to the requirements of a humorous picture I saw in 'Punch,'" said Colonel Roosevelt last night. "The cartoon depicted a nervous writer about to mount a shy horse, and asked of the groom, 'Is he quiet?' The groom replied, 'He is perfectly quiet if you don't cough or sneeze or touch your hat.' That is the way with me; it pains if I cough, or sneeze, or touch my hat."

Colonel Roosevelt declined to discuss politics with the newspaper men last night. He had nothing to say as to what his ultimate course might be regarding his part in the coming campaign. He remained in his room in the afternoon, with the exception of the visit to the X-ray specialist, and conferred with several Progressive leaders.

Ready to Go Ahead.

Raymond Robins, recent chairman of the Progressive National Convention, and Harold L. Ickes, Progressive National Committee member from Illinois, dined with Governor Hiram Johnson of California for an hour in his rooms.

Mr. Robins said he found Mr. Roosevelt in fighting trim to go ahead with whatever plans the Colonel and the Progressives might make. He said he would not discuss the Progressive conferences at this time.

"Do you think the Progressives will support Justice Hughes?" Mr. Robins was asked.

"That is up to Mr. Roosevelt," replied Mr. Robins. "As far as I am concerned the situation has not changed. I can't say now what we will do. Things may not shape up definitely until after the meeting of the Progressive National Convention on June 26."

Governor Johnson declined to discuss the results of his conference. Lucien Bonheur, an American citizen of French descent, as the ex-President called him, had a talk with the Colonel later. Mr. Bonheur said afterward: "The friends of the Colonel are incensed because a number of Progressives have been saying he betrayed his party. A lot of these persons have been living outside of the sunshine which he creates."

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## WILSON LEADS PREPAREDNESS PARADE IN WASHINGTON.



The President marched at the head of the procession from the Capitol to the White House, where he left the ranks to review nearly 75,000 fellow-marchers. William F. Goode, chairman of the parade committee, is on the left and Randolph Kauffman, vice-chairman, on the right.

## For His Dead Mother's Sake Saloonkeeper Feeds Outcasts

With or Without Price of Drink, Derelicts Are Welcome to Eat in Bowery Bar and Fulfil Son's Promise to Parent He Cherished.

Forty derelicts of New York, dirty, ragged, with unshaven, whiskey-red faces, were in a back room of the little saloon on the Bowery when two inspectors from the Health Department came in. Clutched in the hands of the alcohol-racked forty were hunks of bread, and on their knees perched big bowls filled with thick soup.

The inspectors stood back and watched as other typical Bowery dwellers entered, gave timid nods to the big bartender, and made straight for the back room. They saw a smiling cook hand out more bread to the newcomers and ladle soup into the bowls held in their trembling hands. Then the derelicts found seats somewhere and ate voraciously, but not one bought a drink.

"It's On the Boss."

"Say," one of the inspectors jerked an inquisitive thumb toward the ragged crew as he appealed to the bartender, "what's the idea? Why aren't those fellows buying?"

The bartender grinned. "They don't have to," he answered. "It's all on the boss."

The inspectors seemed puzzled.

"You see," he said. "The boss's old mother died a couple years ago, but before she went she asked him to throw open his place to all men, whether they bought drinks or not, and to give three square meals a day to every man who asked. He's doing that very thing. That's why all those hunks are back there."

The inspectors reported the incident to Lucius P. Brown, director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs, who included it in a report to Health Commissioner Emerson.

Soup for All in Back Room.

A reporter last night found the saloon. It was supper time. The dingy, battered, smelly front room was typical of the Bowery, save that the floors were a little cleaner. A few nondescript, their feet on the brass rail, were drinking and talking. From the back room came a buzz of conversation and an odor of good soup.

A little Irishman, with twinkling blue eyes, was behind the bar. He turned the serving over to his assistant.

## BROKER KILLED IN AUTO CRASH

Two Machines Wrecked—  
Several Men and Two  
Women Hurt.

In a head-on smash-up on the Merrick Road between Central and Locust avenues, Springfield, Long Island, last night, Henry Stepmar, a Produce Exchange broker, of 305 West Seventy-second Street, was killed, and a dozen men and women were hurled from the automobiles.

Stepmar, with a party of friends, was bound for Long Beach in a big touring car driven by his nephew, John V. Holmes, of 204 West Eighty-first Street. With him in the car were his niece, Miss Helen Cameron, of 465 Riverside Drive, a Mrs. Brennan, and three men from Cincinnati, whose last names were Lewis, Whitaker and Theiss. While traversing a bad piece of road at high speed the Stepmar machine collided with another car.

Every wheel was torn from the touring car, and the two machines were thrown many feet apart. Stepmar was thrown under his auto. His left arm was torn from the shoulder. He died at the Jamaica Hospital.

The other car was owned and operated by Joseph Stroehlein, a piano manufacturer, of 1273 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. With him were the Rev. Father Conrad R. Lutz, of 115 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, rector of All Saints' Church; Anton Walder, a hotel proprietor, of Richmond Hill, and J. G. Newman, a broker, of Church Street, Richmond Hill.

Newman received a strained wrist and contusions, and was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, along with Father Lutz, who was suffering from shock and contusions.

## MARCONI TO END FOG CRASHES AT SEA

New Device Expected to Prevent  
Collisions in Darkness or Mist.

London, June 14.—William Marconi soon will bring out a new device which should put an end to danger of collisions between ships in darkness or fog.

It is described as a simple contrivance, easily installed, which will be operated from the bridge of a ship.

## CHIEF FINDS POKER GAME THRIVING IN CELL

Orders Passaic's Prisoners Moved at Once to Paterson.

Passaic, N. J., June 14.—The reputation of the local calaboose is blasted. Tracing the sound of clinking coins and the whirr of cards being shuffled, the chief of police found two prisoners, William Cockel and Walter Lukstok, of 510 East Fourteenth Street, New York City, playing poker in the cell room this morning. He made them stop and took away their money.

"Take 'em to Paterson," ordered the chief. "They can't stay in this Garden of Eden and gamble."

The chief can't imagine where the cards and money were when the prisoners were searched before being assigned to cells.

## ZEPPELIN DESTROYED BY STORM IN BELGIUM

Frontier Correspondents Tell of  
Wind Wrecking Airship.

Amsterdam, June 15.—A Zeppelin was destroyed in a windstorm near Chateaufort, South Belgium, Monday, according to frontier correspondents.

## CHARGES "BLACKMAIL"; AMERICANISM IS KEYNOTE

Glynn Stirs Convention as He Shouts  
Party Slogan.

## CHEER WILSON FOR 20 MINUTES

First Day Devoted to  
Claiming Credit for Peace  
and Prosperity.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]  
St. Louis, June 14.—"Americanism, Peace and Prosperity" will be the keynote of the Democratic campaign.

Ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn, temporary chairman of the Democratic National Convention, sounded it at the first session in the Coliseum this morning, in a speech bearing the approval of President Wilson. Moderate enthusiasm was shown by the delegates, who listened patiently and fanned themselves vigorously with huge palm leaves, and a deal of flag waving was done by the guests, who by no means filled the balconies.

Official denial was made that President Wilson would come here Saturday, at the request of Pindell, of Peoria, and Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, to address the convention and blazon forth a keynote himself.

The convention schedule now stands: Permanent organization, with a speech by the chairman, Ollie James, to-morrow. Adoption of platform, Friday morning. Nominating speeches, Friday night. Nominations early Saturday morning, at a continuation of the Friday night session. This daybreak nomination scheme has a twofold purpose—to keep faith with the hotelkeepers, who demand a four-day convention, and to satisfy the superstitious, who have been inveighing against having a ticket chosen on Friday.

Elaborate explanation of his keynote phrase was given by Mr. Glynn. "Americanism," as interpreted by Democracy, is the good old policy of neutrality and isolation. "Peace and prosperity," according to the temporary chairman, now bless the country because President Wilson has stood aside and refused to become drawn into a fight with anybody in the world, in strong contrast to "some of our noisy opponents, who would stretch the skins of our Lusitania victims and the victims of the Belgian invasion on a drumhead" and proceed to heat up a war with the grisly drum.

As precedents for President Wilson's policy of letterwriting, the speaker quoted American Presidents from Washington down to Lincoln, "who didn't go to war" in spite of the provocation of attacks on American commerce, American property and the lives of American citizens. President Wilson, Mr. Glynn said, had obtained "more recognition of neutral rights in one year than Lincoln and Johnson and Grant did in ten years."

Calming assuring that the Americanism and preparedness declarations of the Republicans must be interpreted as a call for war, Mr. Glynn boldly claimed for the Democrats all the credit for the policy which had kept the country out of war.

"This policy may not satisfy the swashbucklers or the fire-eaters," the ex-governor shouted, "but it does satisfy the mothers of the land."

Cheers, led by women delegates, who waved hats and flags in the air, interrupted Mr. Glynn, who waited a minute and then repeated, "But it does satisfy the mothers of the land. No jingo war has placed an empty chair of some loved one at their hearthside. It does satisfy the daughters of the land. It does satisfy the fathers and the sons of the land, who will fight for the flag, who will die for the flag if necessary, when reason primes the rifle, when honor draws the sword and when Justice breathes its blessing on the cause that they uphold."

"And don't forget that that policy also satisfies William Jennings Bryan," shouted a delegate from Alabama. Mr. Glynn never said a word, but pounded the assemblage into silence with the gavel.

As contributing elements to the prosperity of the country Mr. Glynn named the currency act and the Underwood tariff, which had stopped the "Belshazzar's feast" of Republican tariff-protected plutocrats. He didn't say one word about war babies and the exporting of munitions to Europe.

The Democratic convention made a

Disloyal Activity Must Be Crushed, Says President.

## DRAFTS PLANK FRAMING ISSUE

Democrats to Bid for  
Moose Support by  
Hyphen Challenge.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, June 14.—President Wilson charged to-day that foreign-born citizens of the United States were trying to levy political blackmail and to undermine the influence of the national government.

The President spoke at the Flag Day exercises at the Washington Monument. But his words were construed as a direct challenge to ex-Judge Hughes and the Republicans to repudiate the Hyphen vote.

Spoken on the eve of his own re-nomination at St. Louis, the President's words were interpreted as throwing down the gage of the campaign. In unmistakable terms they outlined what he considered the overshadowing issue.

Crisis Like Civil War.

The crisis brought about by this Hyphen activity, the President declared, was even greater than that of the Civil War. Then, in neither North nor South, were our institutions imperiled. Now, the very loyalty to these has been undermined, President Wilson said, by a small minority who divided their allegiance with foreign powers.

"There is disloyalty active in the United States, and it must be absolutely crushed," the President declared.

"It proceeds from a minority, a very small minority, but a very active and subtle minority."

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